docking station **2502** selects between the digital input or the output from the modem **2558** associated with the analog phone to input into a control circuit **2550**. It is recognized that the input ports can be identical that switching takes the modem in and out of the circuit depending on whether the signal is analog or digital.

[**0206**] The video signal is sent from the control circuit **2550** to the display **2562** through an D/A converter and a buffer/inverter **2566**. The buffer/inverter **2566** sends the video straight through the buffer **2566** to get VIDLO (Video low) and through the inverter **2566** to get VIDHI (video high). The display **2562** is controlled through a plurality of lines **2568** from the display control circuit **2550**.

[**0207**] The various voltage levels such as supply voltage–sink (V_{EE}), common voltage (V_{COM}) and supply voltage–source (V_{DD}) are sent to the display. In addition, V_{EE} is used to power the control circuit **2550**. V_{DD} is used to power the buffer/inverter **2566**.

[**0208**] The backlight **2570**, which is controlled by the control circuit **2550**, flashes to allow viewing the image. Similar to that discussed with respect to **FIG. 2**I, both the delay time (the delay for response time of the liquid crystal) and the flash time can be dependent on the specific color to be flashed. The delay time is dependent on when the liquid crystal associated with the last pixel to be written has sufficient time to twist to allow that specific color to be seen. The duration of the flash, or the point at which the flash must be terminated, is dependent on when the liquid crystal associated with the first pixel to be written of the next frame has twisted sufficiently that light from the backlight is visible to the viewer.

[**0209**] The display control circuit **2548** has a clock **2572** which feeds through the control circuit **2500** to synchronize the signals and control the delay times.

[**0210**] An alternative embodiment of the docking element or station **2502** of FIGS. **13**Q-**13**S is shown in **FIG. 13U**. The docking station **2502** has a cover portion **2576** for covering the lens **2514** of the microdisplay when not in use. The cover **2576** can also be slidably mounted to the top surface of the docking element.

[**0211**] **FIGS. 13V and 13W** show another alternative embodiment of a docking system **2578**. The docking system **2578** has a docking station or element **2580** that has a base **2582** and a cradle **2584**. The cradle **2584** has a pair of arms **2586** and an underlying support bar **2588**.

[**0212**] The docking system **2578** has a display subhousing **2590** as seen in **FIG. 13V** in a stored position. The display subhousing **2578** houses the microdisplay and a lens. The subhousing has an arm **2592** that extends laterally upward to space the microdisplay from the base. The arm **2592** has a viewing housing **2594** with the lens, which moves outward, therein spacing the lens from the microdisplay located in the arm **2592**.

[**0213**] **FIG. 13X** is a functional block diagram illustrating a cellular telephone **2600** in a docking station **2602**. The cellular telephone, a wireless device **2600** includes a processor **2604** having read and write access with memory **2606**. The processor and other components of the device receive power from a power supply or battery **2608** that is preferably rechargeable and light-weight. The processor operates a transmitter **2610** and a receiver **2612** to communicate with one or more base stations **2614** within a cellular network according to standard wireless communication protocols. The processor receives commands and data from a user through input circuitry **2616**, which can include a keypad and a microphone of a typical cellular telephone. The processor provides information back to the user through output circuitry **2618**, which can include a speaker and a visual display (e.g., an LED or liquid crystal display) of a typical cellular phone. The processor is adapted to communicate with the docking station through a communication port **2620**.

[**0214**] The docking station **2602** is programmed, firmware controlled or hardwired to operate with the cellular telephone **2600**, a wireless communication device. The docking station **2602** includes a processor **2622** having read and write access with memory **2624**. The processor **2622** and other components of the docking station receive power from a power supply or battery **2626**. When the cellular telephone **2600** is docked with the docking station **2602**, the power supply **2626** can provide power to the cellular telephone **2600**. The processor **2622** receives commands and data through the communication port from the cellular telephone **2600** and the wireless connected base station **2614** and from a user through primary input circuitry **2628** on the docking station **2602**, which can include a five key cursor control and select key for controlling a cursor on a microdisplay **2630**. The microdisplay **2630** is one of the ways the processor **2622** provides information back to the user. Additional ways include the outputs **2618** on the cellular telephone **2600** discussed above. In addition, selections made by the user with the five key cursor control and select key **2628** such that commands and data can be transmitted by the transmitter **2610** of the cellular telephone **2600** to the base station **2614**.

[**0215**] According to a preferred embodiment, the docking station **2602** is light-weight and portable. In particular, the components are generally low power and small. When the cellular telephone, a wireless device, **2600** and the docking station **2602** are connected together, they combine to form a portable apparatus that provides enhanced communication with a base station. In particular, the processors of each device cooperate (e.g., handshake according to a master/slave or client/server relationship) so that the user can utilize components on each device effectively. During such operation, data can be passed from the user through the input circuitry **2628**, the processor **2622**, the communication ports **2636** and **2620**, the processor **2604** and the transmitter **2610**, to the base station **2614**. Similarly, data can be passed from the base station through the receiver **2612**, the processor **2604**, the communication ports **2620** and **2636**, the processor **2622** and the microdisplay **2630**, to the user.

[**0216**] The docking station can be expandable and provide plug-and-play functionality similar to that of a laptop computer. Furthermore, the docking station can be customized to perform specialized operations. To these ends, peripheral devices such as a secondary input device **2632** and a secondary output device **2634** can be added. For example, the docking station may be customized by adding a specialized sensor or camera as the secondary input device and a specialized printer or display as the secondary output device. Alternatively, such custom features may be used as the primary input **2628** or microdisplay **2630**. Furthermore, the docking station may connected directly to a computer net-